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BREZHNEV THANKS BULGARIANS WHO GREETED HIM

AU171939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has expressed the following cordial gratitude: During my visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria I received many letters and telegrams from collectives of industrial enterprises, agro-industrial complexes, official administrations, scientific-creative organizations, of army units and from individual Bulgarian citizens. It is a joyful fact that all of them were imbued with a spirit of respect and deep gratitude for the Soviet communists and for the country of October. The letters and telegrams express a deep satisfaction with the results of the meeting and talks which I and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko had with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, and with other leading workers of the BCP and of the Bulgarian Government.

I also received many invitations to visit worker collectives, homes and families of Bulgarian citizens to see how the (?fruitful) Bulgarian land has transformed itself during the years of the people's regime.

Having no opportunity to respond to the letters and telegrams personally, I would like through RABOTNICHESKO DELO to express cordial gratitude to all comrades who have expressed their feelings of fraternal friendship and solidarity in connection with my visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I also express cordial wishes to the communists and to all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria for further successes in building a developed socialist society, peace and prosperity in the republic as well as prosperity and happiness to each Bulgarian family.

BTA COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S RECENT VISIT

AU171515 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU

["One Aim, One Road"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jan, BTA commentator Venelin Mitev--The short friendly visit of Mr Leonid Brezhnev to Bulgaria was for us, the Bulgarians, an event of considerable magnitude--both political and emotional. We associate his name with the new stage in the development and never-ending enrichment of the intellectual and material links between our two countries, of the bringing closer together of the two fraternal peoples.

The present visit which this time was void of the regular tense business-like programme, is one of those already traditional meetings between the Soviet and Bulgarian leaders, which show, first of all, the vast scope of the cooperation unfolding between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, the supreme degree of harmony reached between their socioeconomic organisms.

Mr Leonid Brezhnev's visit offered an occasion to draw the balance-sheet of the road covered so far in the development of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. The press, radio and television offered numerous articles and commentaries throughout the day, which analyzed all aspects of multilateral cooperation. Similar commentaries appeared in the foreign press as well. And this is very natural: The Bulgaro-Soviet fraternity is a unique event in the entire world history. There is no other example of such a years-long and rare in its purity and strength friendship between two peoples.

Bulgaria's cooperation with the USSR is one of the most precious gains of our country in the 30 years which have elapsed since the victory of the socialist revolution. It is namely the factor which raised Bulgaria from the patriarchal world of the wooden plough up to a modern developed industrial and agrarian country, to the self-confidence of a state with international weight of its own, which much exceeds its physical dimensions.

What is the most characteristic thing of the new stage of development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which began after the historical CC of the BCP plenum of 1973, which approved the "basic guidelines of all-round cooperation with the USSR in the period of building up a developed socialist society in the PR of Bulgaria"?

We should first of all stress that the policy of all-round togetherness and Bulgaria's closest integration with the Soviet Union is in full compliance with the general objective laws of friendship and integration between the countries of the socialist community, of establishing international relations of a new, socialist type.

This is the basic, this is the most important thing about Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation today, against which our ideological adversaries react in a most ferocious manner. The process of drawing closer to one another displays a steady and irreversible character, Bulgaro-Soviet relations are assuming growing importance for the theory and the practice of socialist internationalism. And the fact that these relations are developing as relations typical for fully sovereign states of equal rights, that they are nothing less than a classic example of ties between socialist nations, is becoming more and more evident.

And we could cite a number of reasons, too.

In the first place not only mutual interest is at hand, but a mutual wish to exploit to the full the opportunities inherent in socialist inter-state relations. And this fully coincides with the principles of sovereignty and equality.

Secondly, the relations of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union actually serve the interests of socialism and thereby contribute to the promotion of the world revolutionary process. The indestructible political and military union between the two countries is not aimed against a third state.

Thirdly, the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is not only consistent with the present, but also reflects and very often anticipates the trends of advancing progress and perfection in contemporary international relations.

It is particularly important to emphasize that the political union of Bulgaria and the USSR is not only a contractual partnership between two socialist states in the spirit of the principles of socialist internationalism. This union should not be considered only as an entirely understood and practically implemented interstate necessity. It is an expression of the cohesion between the two peoples, which is getting ever stronger.

This is why when we say that we are unflinchingly loyal to the CPSU, to the Soviet Union, in fact we say everything. Because the loyalty to the CPSU is not Must One of the features of our party. It is its main feature. This is its general course today. And tomorrow. For ever. [as received]

CHINESE PROVOCATIONS IN KAMPUCHEA CONDEMNED

AU180914 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

["Beijing [Peking] Recalls the 'Anti-Hegemonic Clause'"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan, BTA commentator Stefan Kozhukharov--At last the Chinese leadership found a concrete occasion to remind Tokyo what in their view was the basic meaning of the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" concluded last year. According to an AFP report from Tokyo, China has insisted that the two countries launch "a common diplomatic action on the Kampuchean issue under the hegemony clause in the Sino-Japanese treaty".

In quite a rude manner Mao's successors are urging the Japanese leaders to observe the rules of Beijing [Peking] policy on the Kampuchean issue. And what is more they quite disregard the compromise clause, included in the treaty on Japanese insistence, which reads that it does not concern "the relations of the two countries with third countries."

At present the Chinese propaganda machine is trying to discredit the new power in Kampuchea on all possible fronts. At the United Nations the Chinese presented the fall of the detested Phnom Penh regime as a Vietnamese intervention. In Beijing Mr Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] welcomed Mr Ieng Sary, the former deputy prime minister of Kampuchea, and assured him of comprehensive Chinese support. The XINHUA [NCNA] news agency is largely using the Kampuchean issue for daily anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet slanders and fabrications. Yesterday it warned the peoples of Southeast Asia that Vietnam was "ready to swoop down on its next victim" and appealed to the ASEAN member-countries to rally in the face of the looming "aggression".

The spinning of such gloomy forecasts for Southeast Asia and other parts of the world, is the favourite method Beijing employs in the search of partners for the much cherished "broad anti-Soviet front." By associating the events in Kampuchea with the "hegemony clause", the Beijing leaders are only testing the Japanese ground. And in that sense the Japanese minister of foreign affairs declined the Chinese proposal for common action.

But at the same time Beijing's current manoeuvre comes to only prove how apt were the warnings voiced by the Japanese press prior to the treaty conclusion in October last year, insisting that "the euphoria could blow in black clouds..."

And indeed, with its anti-Soviet clause included on Chinese insistence, the treaty put to the test not only Soviet-Japanese relations, but as we see from the present Chinese move, gave reason to believe that in other unpredictable occasions it might serve as a pretext to attempt the forcing of Beijing's hegemonic plans onto Japanese policy.

ZHIVKOV, LEBANON CP'S ASH-SHAWI HAVE TALKS IN SOFIA

AU171944 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jan, BTA--The unanimity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party on the problems of the international communist and workers' movement was reaffirmed here today at the meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, with a delegation of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Mr Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the party.

The two parties' determination to work for the consolidation of the international communist and workers' unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, was firmly expressed at the meeting.

The two leaders informed each other of the tasks currently facing the communist parties of Bulgaria and Lebanon and exchanged views on the key international issues. Special attention was attached to the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon.

They discussed the furthering of cooperation between the two parties.

The first secretary of the BCP CC spoke once again about the complete BCP commitment to the struggle of communist and the national progressive forces in Lebanon against the plots of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction, to their struggle in defence of the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country.

For his part Mr Niqula ash-Shawi expressed the profound respect of the Lebanese communists to the traditional internationalism of the BCP and its consistent efforts at strengthening the unity of the internat onal communist and workers' movement. In that connection he pointed to the major importance of the international theoretical conference "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" held at the end of last year in Sofia, for stepping up the process of further promoting the relations of cooperation between the countries of real socialism, the workers' and communist movement in the [words indistinct] countries and the national-liberation movement.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 17 January also carries a shorter report on the talks between Todor Zhivkov and Niqula ash-Shawi in Sofia stating that these talks were also attended by "Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by members of the Lebanese delegation."]

ZHIVKOV MEETS SPANISH CP DELEGATION 17 JAN

AU171946 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jan, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party led by Mr Jaime Ballesteros, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party, which is on a stay in this country.

The possibilities for the further development of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party, as well as some topical problems of world development and of the international communist and workers' movement, have been discussed at the meeting.

Mr Jaime Ballesteros informed about the political situation in Spain and of the struggle of the Spanish Communist Party to defend the rights of the Spanish workers, for the further democratization of the country.

On his part Mr Todor Zhivkov informed of the tasks the BCP is solving at the present stage, of the successes of the Bulgarian communists and all workers for building up a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 17 January also carries a report on the talks between Todor Zhivkov and Spanish Communist Party Secretary Ballesteros stating that "the talks were also attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary."]

BTA REVIEWS MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU180944 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan, BTA--The 1979-1980 two-year plan for the development of Bulgarian mechanical engineering is based on the trends of further promoting the processes of integration with the Soviet Union. This country's mechanical engineering will keep on following in the future too an intensive road of development--the average annual rate of growth of the total industrial output is expected to reach 12.6 per cent.

In the mutual mechanical engineering volume between the two countries the deliveries of specialized production make up more than 40 per cent already. In 1980 this share is expected to rise to 15 or 52 per cent, and in 1985--to more than 60 per cent. In the seventh five-year period the list of coordinated deliveries includes nearly 250 main production types under 19 specialization agreements.

Cooperation in the field of industrial manipulators and robots is planned on a wide basis. The Bulgaro-Soviet robotization promotion programme serves as a standard in the working out of similar programmes by the other CMEA member-countries as well. It is the trend for Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to produce robots and manipulators of the same size, to unite their efforts so that the Bulgarian and Soviet mechanical engineering can operate a family of all-purpose robots.

In the field of hoisting and transport mechanical engineering Bulgaria made a name for herself not only as a traditional and main exporter of electric and (?I.C.E) trucks and electric hoists to the USSR, but also as a supplier of other hoisting, transport and storage facilities. This country undergoes a gradual changeover to the production and export of complete equipment for automated and mechanized storehouses and in-plant transport. The Bulgaro-Soviet programmes for the manufacture of hoisting and transport equipment of standardized design implemented so far have marked a considerable headway of late. Thus, along with Bulgaria's specialization in the finished products, joint production between the two countries will also develop in this field.

Cooperation with the USSR in the field of machine-tools also develops positively. Based on the orders placed by the Kamaz automobile works, a modern production of transport and feeding systems for automatic process lines of machine-tools is being set up here. In 1978 certain quantities of manipulators were exported to the USSR, whose number will keep growing. Bulgaria's specialization in the production of special and unitized machines for processing of industrial fixtures components and parts for microelectricmotors continues. Work began on the designing of digital controlled semi-automatic lathes of unified pattern.

The years-long cooperation between the two countries in the manufacture of the ATPR and STE types of shuttleless weaving looms continues. Bulgaria exports to the USSR sets of specified parts and gets ready-made machines in turn.

The prospects for development of the Bulgarian mechanical engineering up to 1990 and the ways for further cooperation with the USSR will be outlined by the general scheme for specialization and joint production in such basic fields as the heavy mechanical engineering, hoisting and transport equipment, machine-tools, motor-car industry, shipbuilding, hydraulics and pneumatics.

FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM DISCUSSES ELECTION CAMPAIGN

AU162050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpts] The participants in the Fatherland Front National Council plenum unanimously decided that the Fatherland Front National Council should publish an appeal to the Fatherland committees and organizations and to all Fatherland Front members inviting them to most energetically participate in the national campaign for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan on socioeconomic development of the country in 1979 and 1980.

Following this, the Fatherland Front's tasks connected with the forthcoming elections for people's councils, mayors and people's councilors at the municipalities were discussed. The participants in the plenum unanimously adopted a decision, in conformity with the (?desire) of the political and public organizations, to propose on behalf of the Fatherland Front candidates jointly agreed upon for people's councilors and mayors at the forthcoming elections. The Fatherland Front committees and organizations are assigned to most energetically participate in choosing, proposing and discussing the candidates. It is recommended that citizens loyal to socialism, frontrankers in production and authoritative and respected sons and daughters of the people should be proposed as candidates.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' ENERGY-SAVING REGULATION DISCUSSED

AU171535 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Aleksandur Krustev and Nikolay Androv article: "From the STATE GAZETTE--Using Energy Resources More Economically"]

[Excerpt] Exactly 1 week ago, issue No 10482 of our daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT published a report entitled "Let Us Save Each Kilowatt Hour of Electricity." In this report we explained the new instruction issued by the Ministry of Power Supply, which introduced a regulation for the consumption of electricity during peak times of the day. In this connection we also intend to deal with the instructions contained in the special decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers. This decision on the strict regulation for saving liquid fuel and electricity was published by the new issue (issue No 4) of the STATE GAZETTE.

We will recall that the departments of economic organizations are obliged to organize an hourly accounting of electricity consumption during peak times. The Council of Ministers' decision also indicates sanctions for failing to observe this instruction. According to these sanctions the consumer is bound to pay double for the electricity used in excess of the amount agreed upon. The consumer is also obliged to pay five times more than the established tariff if he is using the excess electricity during peak times. It is not permitted to adjust solid fuel boilers for liuqid fuel. The State Planning Committee, in coordination with the Ministry of Power Supply, will determine the types of fuel to be used in new and expanded building projects, in accordance with the existing resources of local and imported coal, liquid fuel and natural gas.

The struggle to save fuel and energy once again imposes the necessity of prohibiting the use of official transportation for nonproductive and unofficial purposes--such as excursions, sports events, celebrations, rallies, fairs and so forth.

Commentary by Stefan Mishev, director general of the Ministry of Power Supply control section:

The Council of Ministers decision is absolutely topical. The basic task it assigns to us is to intensify the struggle to save fuel and energy in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the national party conference. There are several reasons for taking immediate measures. These reasons are as follows: the constant increased demand in our country, the increase of prices on world markets and the worldwide energy crisis. I would like to stress that the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, the CSSR and Hungary long ago implemented much more extensive measures in this respect than we are now doing in our country. Let us not even mention the Western countries, where the struggle to save energy has literally become the most crucial problem of the day and almost a general mass psychosis.

Great reserves exist in our country for achieving a considerable economic effect from saving fuel and energy. The inspection recently carried out by the State Inspectorate for Power Countrol in cooperation with the other state organs shows that even such important enterprises as the Burgas petrochemical combine, a producer of liquid fuel, are allowing excessive use of fuel. Similar facts have been stated in connection with a number of textile industry and other plants. It is very important now to introduce electric storage heaters, which operate during hours of the day when general electricity consumption is reduced, especially for daily life purposes.

We greatly rely upon the public's sense of responsibility and understanding in their attitude toward saving each kilowatt hour of electricity. The nationwide movement initiated by the Fatherland Front offers great opportunities for obtaining real results. These will be the more considerable, the more efficient, systematic and close the cooperation between the Fatherland Front committees throughout the country on the one hand, and the power supply combines and areas on the other will be in the future.

The above-mentioned issue of the STATE GAZETTE publishes another Council of Ministers decision introducing a 7 hour work day for certain categories of working people, as well as the payment of basic and additional bonuses and the right to obtain free catering in accordance with the output produced.

This, undoubtedly, represents a new expression of our labor legislation. Its purpose is as follows: In branches where, because of the nature of work, there are so-called hardship factors, optimal working conditions must be created for the workers so as to compensate them with more extensive recreation hours and with additional food, as well as with other benefits. On the other hand, it is quite natural to seek additional and new methods and means in labor organization and in the technology of production, methods through which better results may be obtained.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIAN JOURNALISTS--Sofia, 15 Jan, BTA--The Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Union of Ethiopian Journalists have agreed to continue their creative and vocational cooperation which was established several years ago. Under the agreement which was signed here this evening to cover the 1979-1980 period, they will be led by the necessity to promote the expanding of friendly relations between the peoples of Bulgaria and Ethiopia. The two creators' formations underscore the joint activity aimed against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against fascism, racism and the danger of a new war. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU]

CPCZ SECRETARY JAKES MEETS HUNGARY'S NEMETH

LD172244 Prague CTK in English 2103 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Jan 17, CETEKA correspondent--Alternate Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes who is on a visit in Hungary was received today by Politburo member and Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Karoly Nemeth.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY MEETING IN BRUSSELS

LD171828 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 17, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by its Chairman and Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Bohuslav Kucera, left for Brussels today to attend a session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, held January 19-22.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD171642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rinaldo Ossola, Italian minister of Foreign trade, today concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and other representatives.

Evaluates Visit

LD172128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rinaldo Ossola, minister of foreign trade of the Italian Republic, concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague today. The Italian minister said the following to our correspondent about the results of the negotiations with the leading Czechoslovak representatives:

[Ossola--begin recording] In a constructive spirit we discussed questions of trade exchange, and also--in a broader context--the economic relations between the two countries. Italy is Czechoslovakia's fifth Western trade partner as regards the exchange of goods. The volume of mutual exchange, which amounts to 250 billion lire, can further increase although both our national economies have a similar structure. We will endeavor to limit the administrative barriers encountered by Czechoslovak exports to Italy. We will shorten the period concerning the granting of licenses; we will extend the period of validity of licenses; and we will try to simplify formalities at border crossings. We will be cooperative toward our Czechoslovak partners regarding imports of products from the metallurgical industry. We have already considerably increased exports of textile articles to Czechoslovakia for 1979.

I am convinced that Czechoslovakia will be interested in the increase in imports of large-diameter pipes for the Druzhba pipeline and in imports of knitting industry products--they are both our traditional export articles. The Italian firms Feal and Fiat are already doing well in Czechoslovakia, and the union of cooperatives is permanently represented here.

They will soon be joined by Montedison. Italian industry has good prospects for greater involvement in the Czechoslovak economy. The minister of heavy engineering asked me to arrange contacts between some Italian firms and their Czechoslovak partners in the near future. In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that during our stay our Czechoslovak friends did a good job. We will further develop this work. And during our next meeting in Rome, which I was promised by Mr Minister Barcak, we will be able to assess again the results of our cooperation. [end recording]

WEST'S DESIRE FOR SALT ACCORD LINKED WITH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD170012 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Vaclav Papez commentary]

[Text] The recent meeting in Guadeloupe showed that West European representatives are urging the U.S. President for as rapid and positive U.S. action as possible in signing the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union. Our Moscow correspondent Vaclav Papez comments on their fears:

[Papez--Begin recording] The West European representatives have certain fears about whether the U.S. Senate will ratify the agreement and therefore they hastened to put out their statements supporting it. It has been shown that the opponents of the agreement in Washington came up with the argument that its conclusion would harm the United States' allies in Europe. Where did all this sudden unanimity come from and so unusual among the Atlantic allies? Why are all of them calling for the conclusion of the agreement? The main answer to these questions lies in the economic sphere. Arms expenditure by the NATO countries grows yearly. Yet after a number of years, the politicians of these countries have been forced to accept the fact that there exists an approximate military balance between East and West. New weapons are developed every year. These cost astronomical sums, and yet the result in the political sphere is nil. Arms expenditure was already reached the point where it is affecting all sectors of the economy.

Bourgeois economists more and more urgently draw attention to the growing disproportions in the economy caused by these huge arms expenditures. U.S. economists are sounding the alarm in connection with the U.S. economy, which is starting to lag behind. This is caused by the one-sided orientation toward the expansion of the arms industry, and the delaying of the urgent modernization by other industrial branches. The number of unemployed grows daily, and the inflation rate in a number of Western countries now reaches two figures. On the other hand, the first results of the economic cooperation between the capitalist countries and the Soviet Union provides hope for the future, on the assumption, of course, that political relations with the Soviet Union will improve. These are some of the reasons which are causing leading politicians in the capitalist countries to take what we call a realistic view on matters. But by no account do they come to terms with the existence of real socialism, nor have they given up the struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. By no account. They are only beginning to understand that by taking the road of feverish arming and military threats they achieve nothing. At the same time they do not want to forego war as an instrument of politics, but on the other hand it becomes acceptable to them to limit certain types of arms. In the given case, these are strategic offensive arms.

Imperialism has not changed in essence, but the tremendous economic power of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their firm unity and coordinated foreign policy is forcing its representatives to take a realistic view. Whatever the (?reasons) of the West may be for agreeing to the treaty, what is important is that its acceptance will mean a great step forward toward strengthening peace in the world. That is the most important and decisive thing. And that is also the main aim pursued by the Soviet Union in the whole matter. [end recording]

JOINT SOVIET MANEUVERS TO BE HELD 2-7 FEBRUARY

AU151214 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Maneuvers of Soviet and CSSR troops will be held in Czechoslovakia from 2-7 February. Austria has been officially notified of the maneuvers which will be called "Druzhba 79."

LENART, HRUSKOVIC VISIT PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

LD172114 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Miloslav Hruskovic, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today visited the Bratislava Slovnaft plant. Leading workers there briefed them on how they are fulfilling their set production targets under the difficult winter conditions. Comrade Lenart and Hruskovic also inspected several workshops of the petrochemical plant, including polyethylene production units as well as a modern large-capacity computer-controlled ethylene producer.

STROUGAL ATTENDS MINISTRY MEETING ON FUEL, POWER

LD172108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The current supply situation in the sphere of fuels and energy, and the measures taken to overcome the consequences of exceptional climatic conditions, were discussed at an all-ministry meeting in Prague today of the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power. Also attending the meeting were directors general from large enterprises. Present at the deliberations was Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier. A measure aimed at accelerating the stabilization of coal-extraction and at securing a breakdown-free functioning of the electricity and gas systems, was adopted at this meeting.

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM ENDORSES ENERGY MEASURES

LD171833 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 17, CETEKA--The Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front today fully endorsed the statement of the communist party Presidium and the government concerning further measures in fuel and energy supplies. The Presidium highly appreciated the initiative, dedication and perseverance of miners, energy and transport workers, and other working people in all branches of the national economy, who succeed in coping with the adverse weather.

The National Front Presidium approved a report on the activities of the Czechoslovak committee in defence of the rights of the Chilean people and its program for 1979, when it will continue to support the just struggle of Chilean patriots against the fascist Pinochet junta. The Presidium also voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Cambodian people for real freedom, independence and the road to socialism. It pledged full support to the government of the Cambodian United Front of National Salvation.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT PRIORITY

LD162314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today described disarmament as the main issue in present-day international politics. Speaking at a forum of leading FDJ officials in Bernau, Frankfurt-Oder Bezirk, he stated that disarmament and the consolidation of peace corresponded with the people's ideas. Fischer stressed at the same time that the GDR was consolidating its alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and making its contribution towards a coordinated foreign policy in the socialist community of states. The GDR was also advancing in its relations with the capitalist industrial states.

SED GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL

AU171421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[SED message to Palestinian National Council meeting]

[Text] To the participants in the meeting of the Palestinian National Council, Damascus:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey fraternal militant greetings to the participants in the Palestinian National Council meeting. For many years the GDR people have been linked by bonds of solidarity with the struggle of the PLO led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of its Executive Committee.

We have consistently maintained the position that a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East conflict can be accomplished only with the participation with equal rights of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. A just peace in the Middle East requires the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to set up an independent state of its own in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

The GDR will continue to stand firmly at the side of the Palestinian people. We assure the participants in the meeting of our solidarity aid and fraternal support in their difficult, sacrificial struggle. We are convinced that the current meeting of the Palestinian National Council will make a decisive contribution to strengthening the union of all progressive national Palestinian and Arab forces. We wish the meeting of the Palestinian National Council full success, being firmly convinced that victory will be on the Palestinian people's side.

[Signed] SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker, general secretary

'ARAFAT MEETS DELEGATION TO PALESTINE COUNCIL MEETING

LD172024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2024 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--The GDR delegation at the 14th meeting of the Palestinian National Council had a cordial meeting this evening with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat spoke about the development of the liberation struggle waged by the Palestinian people as well as the course of the 14th National Council meeting. Among other things he paid tribute to the solidarity of the working people with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. Yasir 'Arafat gave the assurance that the Arab people of Palestine were firmly determined to continue consistently with the struggle to safeguard its national rights, including its right to self-determination and the founding of an independent national state under the leadership of the PLO.

GDR delegation leader Hannes Hoernig, member of the SED Central Committee, assured the Palestinian people of the continued GDR solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The GDR delegation also had a friendly meeting with the president of the Palestinian National Council, Khalid Fahum.

GDR DELEGATE AT HANOI AAPSO SESSION MAKES STATEMENT

ID142227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 14 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpts] Hanoi, (ADN correspondent)--The 7th meeting of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) Presidium was opened during the weekend in Hanoi with a welcoming speech by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. Taking part in the 3 days of discussions are delegates and guests from nearly 40 countries. The GDR delegation is led by Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

Kurt Seibt states, "We congratulate the people of Kampuchea on this victory which also signifies the end of the war of aggression against the Vietnamese fraternal people." "We see with satisfaction that the criminal policy of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its stooges has completely foundered because of resistance by the entire Kampuchean people." In his speech the GDR representative confirmed the steadfast friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Vietnam. Thanks to the wise leadership of its communist party, thanks to its diligence and thanks to international solidarity, the Vietnamese people had been able to achieve remarkable successes in peaceful development. Seibt stressed that Vietnam had become a stable and respected factor of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia. Speakers from India, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Afghanistan, Angola and other countries also paid tribute to the Kampuchean people's victory.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN ADDRESSES MILITARY POLICY FORUM

ID171706 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Speaking at a forum on military policy at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College today, at which the central staff was formed for the campaign "Signal GDR 30," which is scheduled to run from the end of February until the national youth festival, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, paid tribute to the great contribution made by GDR youth to the defense of the socialist Fatherland. He said the campaign is intended to consolidate the youth's internationalist attitude and its understanding of the joint mission of the socialist armed forces in the class struggle. He said that support for peace and detente also means striving for a greater defense capability for socialism. This will remain the case as long as it is not possible to restrain the influence of the arms monopolies and to force the imperialist states into disarmament and troop reductions.

REPORTAGE ON HUSZAR-LED DELEGATION TO FRG

Meets Frankfurt Bank Chairman

LD162304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] After the very successful opening of the Munich Hungarian week, Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and his delegation, who are visiting the FRG today visited Frankfurt. In the afternoon the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Hungarian delegation were received by Otmar Emminger, chairman of the German Federal Bank. The significance of the discussion, which was originally scheduled to last 1 hour, is shown by the fact that they spent 2 and 1/2 hours together round the discussion table. Istvan Huszar said of the discussion: The exchange of views was profitable and productive and the cooperation between the two countries' banking organs are good and fruitful. The Hungarian delegation was briefed about the formation of the West European monetary system and the anticipated prospects for West German economic growth. The Hungarian delegation will visit the Ruhr region tomorrow, and on Thursday in Bonn, Istvan Huszar will be received first by Economics Minister Lambsdorff, and in the afternoon by Chancellor Schmidt.

Visits Chemical Plant

LD172305 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Interview granted by Istvan Huszar, Hungarian deputy premier, to unidentified Hungarian TV reporter in Frankfurt on 17 January--recorded]

[Text] [Huszar] After leaving Munich, our first visit was to the Hoechst company in Frankfurt this morning. This is a very large chemical concern and Hungary has wide-ranging contacts with it, in the field of pesticides and pharmaceuticals. Of course, we are primarily buyers and much less sellers. After getting acquainted with the factory we were shown the administration, the information system, as well as the planning and research sections. It was very interesting.

[Question] Hungary's opportunities for exporting to the FRG are not fully exploited. I think, during your talks in Bonn this, too, will be discussed.

[Answer] Yes, I hope that I shall have the opportunity to confer with leading government representatives about this, as well as with the people and firms who are responsible for East-West relations in the FRG and who direct government policy. As is customary, I had the opportunity--and I hope I shall have it again later--to discuss these subjects with the leaders of large companies.

Visits Munich, Dusseldorf

LD172334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] "In the course of Hungarian week in Munich, Istvan Huszar, deputy premier, and the delegation led by him had talks with leading personalities in FRG industry. A quarter century ago we bought a few machines to begin making car tires from the Krupp works in Essen, but now the annual turnover is a substantial part of our foreign trade balance. According to Deputy Premier Huszar, however, we are still far from exploiting all opportunities in building up our relations.

"As he told Berthold Beitz, chairman of the company, today, we should now plan for the rate of development in the 1980's. The essence of their talk is that this should begin at an early stage, because it will insure fruitful cooperation for both partners. Istvan Huszar is accompanied at his talks in Essen by Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade, Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister, and Peter Kovari, Hungarian ambassador in Bonn." Cooperation between Hungarian enterprises and the Krupp works has been successful and there are possibilities for increasing our exports. Proposals have also been made for cooperation in the cement, aluminum and engineering industries and the exploitation of new lignite fields.

"In Duesseldorf, this afternoon, Istvan Huszar called on Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia."

CULTURAL DELEGATION MEETS SFRY OFFICIALS

LD171947 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI)--MTI's Belgrade correspondent reports:

Led by Deputy Cultural Minister Dr Laszlo Marczali, a Hungarian delegation arrived in Belgrade at Tuesday night to attend the first meeting of the Hungarian-Yugoslav intergovernmental joint cultural committee. The delegation began its talks on Wednesday morning with the Yugoslav delegation headed by Bozidar Manic, secretary for culture of the Serb Republic. Dr Laszlo Marczali had talks on Wednesday with Krsto Bulajic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Education, Culture and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

KOROM SPEAKS AT KOERMEND COUNCIL SESSION

LD140335 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] For the second time in its history, Koermend has been declared a town. Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has arrived in this settlement in Vas County for the inauguration ceremony. At a council session held in the new sports hall, he emphasized that Koermend, with 12,000 inhabitants, was worthy of being once again declared a town primarily because of its industry. Altogether there are 28 industrial enterprises in this settlement in Vas County and they employ 5,200 workers. Koermend has become one of the strongholds of pharmaceutical manufacturing in our country and it provides prepared food for the whole country.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK TU TALKS--At the invitation of the National Trade Union Council, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Trade Union Central Council (ROH-URO) led by Chairman Karel Hoffmann visited Budapest 13-14 January. The delegation met with and had talks with a National Trade Union Council delegation led by Secretary General Sandor Gaspar. They analyzed a few topical aspects of the international trade union movement and informed each other of the most important tasks facing their countries' trade unions. The Czechoslovak delegation departed from Budapest on Sunday [14 January]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jan 79 p 8 AU]

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S PLANE UNABLE TO LAND IN BUCHAREST

AU181130 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1130 GMT on 18 January 1979 announces that "due to bad weather conditions," the presidential plane carrying the president of the French Republic, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and his wife, Mrs Anne Giscard d'Estaing, who were to arrive in Bucharest today at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, was unable to land at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport, although it flew over Bucharest.

"President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Romania will take place later depending on the development of weather conditions."

Returns to Paris

AU181207 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1200 GMT on 18 January reports that the plane carrying the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his wife "has left for Paris."

SNOW STOPS ALL TRAFFIC IN BUCHAREST 18 JAN

AU181228 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Snow has forced the people in Bucharest to go to work on foot. All traffic has been completely halted. The Romanian Army and citizens are clearing the main streets and the approach roads to Bucharest which are completely impassable. No reports are available as yet about the weather conditions in the rest of Romania.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH TELEVISION

LD172111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/1/1979--The traditional Romanian-French relations are quite good at present, appreciated President Nicolae Ceausescu in the interview granted to the French television "Antenne 2," released on January 17.

Answering questions of the special envoy of this T.V. station, foreign policy analyst Georges Bortoli, President Nicolae Ceausescu made special mention of the traditional Romanian-French relations are presently good enough. [as received] I would mention especially the development of the economic collaboration, of the cooperation in production in several important domains--car, computer and helicopter building. Likewise, the Romanian-French cultural, technical and scientific relations have recorded rather marked growth. Given all this, as also the fact that the Romanian socialist society is in full swing of development--we mean to continue the policy of fast socio-economic progress of the entire country, the Romanian head of state said. I consider that broad possibilities are at hand for the expansion of the collaboration and cooperation in production between Romania and France both bilaterally and with third markets.

As to international issues, France and Romania actively collaborate in varied domains toward detente and for the promotion of equality and peace among nations. It can be said that the Romanian-French collaboration can be expanded, first of all for the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe and the carrying into effect of the Helsinki-signed documents, and especially for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe and worldwide.

But such possibilities do exist in other domains, too, like the observance of all states' national independence and sovereignty, the building of a new international economic order, and we hope Romania and France will ever more closely collaborate for a world in which each nation may develop freely, not fearing an aggression.

Requested to specify what targets Romania's foreign policy does pursue for 1979, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Romania most firmly acts for a policy of active collaboration with the socialist countries, the developing countries, with the advanced capitalist countries, practically with all states of the world, irrespective of social system.

We have taken a number of initiatives first of all linked to the strong affirmation of the principles of equality and national independence of every nation, of liquidation of underdevelopment and of disarmament--nuclear above all--considering that it is the very existence of human civilization that depends on the settlement of these issues. Taking account of the complexness of its international life, we intend to intensify in 1979 the policy of broad and active collaboration with all states, to intensely participate in the settlement of the complex international issues, of the inter-state disputed issues, by way of peaceful negotiations, for force and threat with force to be banned and for a policy of confidence among peoples, of respect for each and every nation to be enthroned in the world.

Answering another question, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that in the international life we witness sharpening contradictions among various states and groups of states, and at the same time, an accentuation of the peoples' fight for liquidating for good imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for ensuring each nation's right to have a free and independent economic and social development.

There still are severe problems that have not been solved, and that at any moment can endanger mankind's peace, the Romanian president went on. That is why we think that strict observance of each and every country's national independence should be considered first. One can hardly speak of progress in any domain, unless every nation's independence is observed. Second, we think that resolute action must be taken for finding negotiated solutions to the inter-state problems. Everything is also necessary to be done in order to liquidate underdevelopment, the division of the world into rich and poor, for attaining a new international economic order, based on equality and justice, allowing a more rapid progress of the lagging countries, and at the same time, securing economic stability and development of all states.

Then I would like to refer to one of the particularly important problems--disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all--to the need for concrete measures to be taken for halting the arms race, for reducing the huge military expenditures that make (?for a) heavier burden on the shoulders of all peoples. In my opinion, it is in solving these problems that the policy of detente, peace and security depends. I harbour the strong belief that the peoples, the politicians, the governments and the heads of state will understand that there is no other way than that of peace and collaboration, of building a better and juster world, where each nation can develop according to its will.

Requested to compare 1979 to the previous year, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: In 1978 there were enough complicated problems. Unfortunately, 1979 started--as they say--not quite well. Complicated problems, endangering the policy of detente, peace and security appeared from the very first days. Yet, as I have mentioned before, I am convinced that the peoples and governments will understand that responsible action must be taken for detente and peace, and will do everything for 1979 to mark new steps on the road of detente, collaboration and peace.

PRESS REFUTES SOVIET CRITICISM OF SFRY STAND ON CAMBODIA

LD171418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 17, (TANJUG)--A TASS report from New York alleging Yugoslavia "behind-the-scene" activities at the Security Council debate on Kampuchea, a PRAVDA article yesterday describing as "strange" the position taken by Yugoslav journalists and a Moscow television news commentary last night in which Milyukov, in elaborating on the TASS item, added his judgement that Yugoslavs are "advocates of a bankrupt regime," are focus of Yugoslav newspapers today. POLITIKA of Belgrade sums these up as "accusations by allegation instead of reporting the facts". It points out, too, that as a result the Soviet public has remained without a true picture of the Security Council debate.

The references to Yugoslavia, its representative journalists and newspapers, writes POLITIKA are only a part of the total coverage being given the Soviet public on the complex developments concerning Kampuchea, a part which, "objectively, serves to distort the picture of the UN debate before the public here".

The TASS report does not make clear that the draft resolution on Kampuchea debated by the Security Council was introduced by non-aligned countries, let alone reveal the draft's content. Ignored too are the statements by the representatives of all the countries which voted for the draft. Moreover, notes POLITIKA, nothing said in Yugoslavia on Kampuchea or in connection with it has so far been reported in the Soviet Union.

The daily BORBA, also in an article by its Moscow correspondent headlined, "Whose Position Is Strange?", focuses on PRAVDA's and Moscow television's "criticism" of the Yugoslav position on Kampuchea.

The Moscow correspondent of the Zagreb daily VJESNIK reports the rejection by PRAVDA of the Yugoslav press assessment that a new and dangerous focus of crisis has now been created in Indo-China and that the non-aligned countries are passing through difficult times. The paper also insinuates that, earlier, the Yugoslav press wrote about crimes of the Pol Pot regime whereas it is keeping silent on these now.

But notes VJESNIK, the Soviet paper fails to tell its readers the main thing--that involved here is defence not of Pol Pot or his regime, but of the generally recognized international principle according to which no country has the right to impose by force a political system on another.

This principled position taken by Yugoslavia is well-known to Soviet commentators, the Zagreb daily points out. They also know that Yugoslavia strives for these principles publicly and consistently. It is perhaps this that disturbs the PRAVDA commentator and some Moscow authors most, concludes VJESNIK.

KURT WALDHEIM RECEIVES SFRY UN AMBASSADOR

LD171754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] United Nations--Miljan Komatina, SFRY permanent representative to the United Nations, paid a visit today to Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, as reported by the official UN spokesman at a press conference. It is reported that the Kampuchean question, the debate on this in the Security Council and the situation in the Southeast Asian region were the main topics of the exchange of viewpoints between Waldheim and Komatina. They agreed that with the involvement of the Security Council, the UN role in a situation when one sovereign member state seeks protection has found its expression.

They also believe that the deliberation was a useful one, and agreed that in similar situations efforts must be made to guarantee a role for the United Nations.

Ambassador Komatina, Yugoslav sources stated, briefed the UN secretary general on Yugoslavia's present stance on a number of major international problems, on Yugoslavia's efforts in the United Nations, and in particular on the situation in Southeast Asia.

The talks between Waldheim and Komatina covered a broad spectrum of topical international problems.

BREZHNEV LEAVES SOFIA 'EARLIER THAN EXPECTED'

LD171435 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, January 17, (TANJUG)--Leonid Brezhnev left Bulgaria for home today, much earlier than expected. He left by air, not by the special train he had arrived here on.

Accompanying Brezhnev was member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Soviet party Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko--the only figure of some prominence in Brezhnev's small party.

No communique is expected in Sofia on this friendly, and, to some extent, informal visit.

During the visit, Brezhnev met twice with Bulgaria's party and state leadership to discuss, largely, the importance of relations between the two countries.

DOBERSEK COMMENTS ON USSR'S FEAR OF ARMS SALES TO CHINA

AU171543 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 12 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Tit Dobersek commentary: "China's Card and Soviet Letters"]

[Excerpts] These days the four biggest West European capitals, Bonn, Paris, London and Rome, are busy composing their answers to the letters addressed to them by Soviet party and state leader Leonid Brezhnev at the end of November and the beginning of December last year. As a matter of fact, at the beginning of this year London received the second such letter. The contents of all these letters are approximately the same: They warn the West against playing the China card and against selling modern weapons to Beijing [Peking] because this could have dangerous consequences for peace and for the relaxation of tension in the world in view of the fact that the Chinese espouse the inevitability of a new world war and are "also openly inciting" it.

Brezhnev has not sent a similar letter to Washington because Carter had already stated his opposition to the sale of offensive weapons. It is London that Moscow is bombarding with its warnings the most. London has already decided to sell "an undetermined number of Harrier bombers" to China, as Prime Minister Callaghan announced at the recent four-power meeting in Guadeloupe. Sixty or a hundred of these airplanes is hardly a drop in the terrifying world ocean of the most modern mass destruction means, and yet Moscow has nevertheless raised the panic.

Does Moscow really fear that the sale of a few dozen Harrier planes would increase China's military power to such an extent that it might be sufficiently bold to launch a march into the vast Siberian spaces, when Moscow itself knows very well and publicly emphasizes that militarily China will be no match for it for at least another 20 years?

It is more likely that something else is behind this. Considered from a practical viewpoint, this is a question of Moscow's desire to prevent future long-term military cooperation between China and the West which could result in the latter's direct involvement in the event of a possible future military conflict between the two Asian giants.

But in fact there is even more behind all this. As the example of London shows, military deliveries are usually a component part of exceptionally broad arrangements for cooperation in the economic and technical fields ("the British package" is worth a few billion pounds for the next few years). It is obvious, therefore, that what is involved here is the Soviet fear that the West is beginning to become directly involved in China's ambitious plans for the four modernizations which are expected to bring the largest and economically developed, country in the world (by number of population) in confrontation with the largest country in the world (by territory) by the turn of the century. In Moscow's view, every screw in China's industrial machine is a monkey wrench in the wheel of the Soviet industrial machine.

Thus, Moscow essentially wants at the last moment to prevent China from becoming--with the help of Western technology--the third and equal side of the world triangle. It is a question of defending the East-West interbloc relaxation of tension, and the Kremlin letters also show this quite clearly by calling attention to the "dangerous consequences for detente in the world." From Moscow's viewpoint it is that detente which the two superpowers, as the leading powers of the two blocs and political systems, should build by their comprehensive rapprochement, that would be threatened.

Thus, the real importance is not in the number of Harrier aircraft or in the quantities of other weapons sold to China but rather in this question of principle: Will the West really decide to play the China card? The TASS warning of a week ago stating that "international politics is at a crossroads" and that the entire further development will depend on what the West decides, sounds rather dramatic in this respect.

But as regards the West, there is yet another question posed in this connection: Should it accept a detente which would bind it to consider the Soviet interests in all important decisions? This, too, can be a view of principle and both London and Paris have already shown that they attach no lesser importance to it. And no matter whether the future world development will be traced bilaterally, or trilaterally or multilaterally, many things will depend on what set of rules will be followed within this development by the individual factors. And this is precisely what is still extremely unclear about detente.

MIKULIC CHAIRS SESSION OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

LD171744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Branko Mikulic. The Presidium discussed the program for its work for the coming period.

The session discussed and adopted the report on the coordination of the statutes of the leagues of communists of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces with the LCY statute.

The Presidium delegated representatives of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the organs and bodies of the SAWPY Federal Conference, to the organs of social councils and to other social bodies and organs.

It was decided that in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is to say of the LCY, and of the unification of of the trade unions of Yugoslavia, a joint formal session of the LCY Central Committee and of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions will be held.

The Presidium also discussed other current questions pertaining to its routine activity.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 17 JAN

LD171656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Arriving with the Cuban diplomatic head were Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Sidroc Ramos, director of the Directorate for Regional Policy, (Socialist Countries) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others in the minister's entourage.

Cuban Minister Malmierca and his colleagues were greeted at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Also in the welcoming party were Ignac Golub, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Zivoljin Jazic, SFRY ambassador in the Republic of Cuba, Ante Ilic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Cvijeto Job, head of the group for multilateral activities of the nonaligned countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs.

Minister Malmierca was also greeted by Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa, Cuban ambassador in the SFRY, and members of the embassy.

Yugoslav-Cuban official talks begin this evening.

Vrhovec, Malmierca Hold Talks

LD172200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, who is making a 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia, began talks in Belgrade this evening. In a friendly atmosphere and in frank dialog, an exhaustive exchange of opinions took place concerning the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries in Maputo, Mozambique, and concerning the strengthening of support and solidarity for the liberation movements in southern Africa and the frontline states in their struggle to liquidate colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa. There was also a discussion on a number of questions regarding the functioning of the nonaligned movement with which the Coordinating Bureau in New York is presently involved.

Also taking part in the talks on the Cuban side were Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa, Cuban ambassador to the SFRY; Sidroc Ramos, director of the Directorate for Socialist Countries in the Ministry of Foreign Relations; and Jorge Castro, political adviser to the Cuban ambassador in Belgrade [name and title as received].

Taking part on the Yugoslav side were Ignac Golub, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to the Cuban Republic; Ante Ilic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Cvijeto Job, head of the group for multilateral activities of the nonaligned countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs [title as received] and Vojislav Ulkovic, group head in the administration for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The Yugoslav-Cuban talks will continue tomorrow morning.

Vrhovec's Dinner Toast

LD172250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

["Vrhovec's Toast at Dinner for Isidoro Malmierca"--TANJUG headline; item embargoed until further notice]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Minister, comrades:

I am pleased to be able to greet you again in Belgrade, where the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries was held a few months ago, and to wish you a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia.

Your visit gives us an opportunity to exchange views on a number of questions in the field of international relations, especially on the topical questions facing the movement of the nonaligned countries, and on our bilateral cooperation, which covers many fields.

Relations between our two countries are developing successfully. The level of cooperation achieved and real possibilities encourage us to make joint efforts to further promote this cooperation in the future, and especially to make new efforts to further develop economic relations, in which we are encountering certain difficulties. We also see in the successful development of our bilateral relations a wider positive significance.

The world is constantly facing great problems and dangers which threaten peace. The arms race continues. The stagnation of detente, lack of solution to the existing hotbeds of crisis and the emergence of new ones, attacks on the security, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of individual countries, as well as interference in the internal affairs of other countries, are darkening the picture of international relations. We also note the lack of progress in efforts to establish just international economic relations. All this demands the still more resolute involvement of all countries, as well as the peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in the world, to check this worrisome development. In these efforts, a special responsibility and role belong to the movement of the nonaligned countries, which also includes many (?developing) countries.

In keeping with the decisions of the Colombo summit conference, the policy and movement of nonalignment have achieved great successes so far in the struggle for peace and the strengthening of equitable international cooperation. The actions of the nonaligned program today enjoy a significant moral strength and political influence. The constructive role of the nonaligned countries in the solution of outstanding international problems has been strongly affirmed. This has also been especially expressed at the United Nations, to the positive activity of which the policy of nonalignment is making a decisive contribution.

The movement for nonalignment, as an independent and nonbloc force in the world, has achieved all this because it is consistently and persistently waging the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all aspects of domination, hegemony and foreign interference.

The results of the recent ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade also (?considerably) contributed to this affirmation of our movement. We see the importance of this conference in the fact that it has confirmed the movement's aspiration for unity and solidarity, and strongly affirmed the essential principles and orientation of the policy of nonalinement, thus also giving new impetus to the strengthening of the movement's ability to act.

This imposes on our movement and on all of us still greater obligations, especially with regard to the elimination of difficulties appearing within the movement. We must seek with the greatest responsibility ways and means of eliminating [words indistinct] conflicts between nonalined countries by peaceful means and in the spirit of the principles of nonalinement. We can successfully achieve this only if we consistently observe the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. We must consistently abide by the principles of the policy of nonalinement against foreign interference and foreign interventions.

The conflicts between individual nonalined countries, especially when they assume the form of armed clashes and interventions, always provide an opportunity for foreign interference, bloc competition and the infiltration of foreign interests.

The policy of nonalinement bravely and resolutely struggles for the observation of these principles on the part of the broad international community, and it is therefore necessary that they are observed above all by the nonalined countries in their mutual relations.

Unfortunately, these principles are still being violated, which is having grave consequences on the peace and stability of the world, as well as the internal unity of our movement. We are very concerned about such phenomena and we believe that we must do all we can to prevent or eliminate them, so that all countries can enjoy the full right to their independence and their own way of life.

The nonalined countries have differing social structures and differing political philosophies. We must respect this difference, but we must be associated in the realization of the noble aims of our movement and in the building of a different and a more just world. In this all countries, regardless of their power and size, must have equal rights and responsibilities. It is precisely this which sets our movement apart from all other military-political organizations and alliances, yet makes its policy universal.

A number of other important tasks face our movement. In a few days we will have the opportunity to examine, at the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo, all those measures which are necessary to give maximum aid to liberation movements and frontline countries in their struggle for the final liquidation of colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa.

We will meet again later in Colombo in order to complete all the necessary preparations for the sixth summit conference, which is to be held at the end of the summer in Havana, the capital of your country.

We hope that this conference, too, will be an important positive step in the history of our movement and will confirm the unity of the nonalined movement and further affirm the basic principles and orientation of the nonalined policy.

I am sure, Comrade Minister, that our talks will represent a new stimulus to the joint efforts to further promote cooperation between us, both in the interest of the further successful development of our bilateral relations, and in the interest of strengthening the solidarity and political effectiveness of the nonalined movement on the international level.

I call on you to raise your glasses in honor of and to the health of President Fidel Castro, to your health, and to friendship between our peoples.

Malmierca's Toast

LD180022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2315 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 17 (TANJUG)--Cuba's Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca has referred to the current year as "the year of the sixth summit."

In his toast at a formal dinner offered in his honor here this evening by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Foreign Minister Malmierca described the non-aligned movement today as "wider, more united and more influential than ever before."

Malmierca voiced the conviction that new and important steps will be taken at the forthcoming non-aligned meetings in Maputo and [words indistinct] enable the next summit conference, to be held in Havana this September, to stand for the consolidation of the character and goals of the movement and the strengthening of its role as an independent force in international affairs, exerting a growing influence on (?the) solution of vital international problems.

The Cuban minister expressed also the conviction that these non-aligned actions [word indistinct] create favourable conditions for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid and contribute to the struggle of nations against exploitation and imperialist and neo-colonialist domination, to the consolidation of the general demands for strengthening peace and expanding peace and active coexistence among states and regimes with different social systems, and to the policy of detente which, the minister underlined, should extend to all [word indistinct] and countries.

Minister Malmierca said that "the field is broader today than ever for those struggling for the attainment of these goals." In this context, Minister Malmierca said that "socialist countries are on the side of the non-aligned countries' movement" and that "the action of liberation movements and the activity of working class combatants in the developed capitalist countries are constantly growing deeper and stronger."

Foreign Minister Malmierca said he was confident that Cuba and Yugoslavia, "as socialist countries and members of the non-aligned movement since its establishment, can make an extensive contribution to the struggle of peoples against imperialism and oppression, with a view to achieving freedom, independence and progress, as well as ensuring lasting peace in the world."

"I am confident that at the next non-aligned summit meeting...we will jointly work in this direction as well as preserving the movement's unity, (?on) the basis of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, (including Zionism) and apartheid," said Malmierca.

Minister Malmierca assessed Cuban-Yugoslav relations as showing a marked progress of late.

The Cuban minister set out that "the Cuban Government, especially our president, Comrade Fidel Castro, give special attention to the development of friendly relations between Cuba and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

Malmierca underlined the "joint interest in and wish for us further to develop and strengthen our friendship and our relations (?in all) fields."

Numerous meetings between ranking delegations of the two countries and especially the meeting between Castro and Tito "confirm this," Minister Malmierca said.

MORE ON JANZIC-LED DELEGATION TO PLO NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

Janzic Addresses Session

ID172306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 17 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Damascus--The Palestinian National Council sessions, which began 2 days ago with about 300 Palestinian representatives and a large number of foreign delegations taking part, continued in Damascus today.

In a speech of greetings to the Damascus assembly, Vlado Janzic, head of the Yugoslav delegation and executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed to the fact that President Tito and the Yugoslav nations and nationalities "have always shown profound and sincere understanding of the struggle of the Palestinian people, for they themselves fought for and won their liberty through a 4-year national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution." In this connection, Janzic added that Yugoslavia "has always offered and will continue to offer political, moral and --within the limits of our possibilities--material aid to the struggle of the Palestinian people."

"We are profoundly convinced," emphasized the head of the Yugoslav delegation, that any all-embracing and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis must consist of Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the June war of 1967; the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people; the creation of an independent state; and the acceptance of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We believe that any activity in the Middle East must take as its starting point, and be in accordance with, these concepts, and only in such a case can peace and stability be insured in this territory, which is a factor of peace in the world."

"As a nonalined and socialist country," the head of the Yugoslav delegation said in conclusion, "we constantly advocate consistent respect for the rights of all countries to sovereignty, independent position and independent development, and we are therefore opposed to any interference in internal affairs and development, regardless of what attempts are made to justify this."

Delegation Departs

ID181058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Damascus, January 18, TANJUG--The Yugoslav delegation participating in the work of the Palestinian National Council fourteenth session has left Damascus.

The Yugoslav delegation was received by Khalid Fahum, National Council chairman. During a long and extremely cordial talk, Fahum highly acknowledged the constant and principled support extended by the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and President Tito personally to the Palestinian people's struggle to realize their legitimate national rights.

During its stay in Damascus, the Yugoslav delegation met with various Palestinian high officials and foreign delegation representatives.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN IN PRAGUE TO SIGN HEALTH AGREEMENT

ID172003 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 17 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Prague, Jan 17 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Government member and chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Welfare Svetozar Pepovski held talks here today with Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Social Welfare Michal Stancel. Pepovski met today also with Czechoslovak Assistant Foreign Secretary Dusan Spacil.

The Yugoslav delegation headed by Pepovski will sign here a two-year programme of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation in the field of health and medicine, specially.

DJURANOVIC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION POLICY

ID172055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 17 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Tonight's "free Wednesday" program on Zagreb television was entirely devoted to the policy of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. The program's producers, Milan Gavrovic and Tomislav Bozic, discussed this with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and with the representative of the Republican Executive Council, the economy and science.

Veselin Djuranovic said at the beginning that the analyses made during the draft preparations and proposed resolution on economic and socioeconomic development for this year showed that, apart from the positive results in the first 3 years of the current medium-term plan, we are faced with unfavorable tendencies characteristic of the earlier years that still continue.

In some sectors, we are faced with a weakening of the components of our stabilization policy and with a discrepancy between economic growth on the one hand and stability of economic trends on the other. New efforts are necessary to eliminate such tendencies in order to protect ourselves from disruption in the economy and socioeconomic sphere. In the opinion of the Federal Executive Council president, the main reason for this lies in the discrepancy between available incomes, which we are creating, and the level of expenditure as a whole. "We are spending more than we are producing," Djuranovic said.

We have also been faced for a rather long time with the tendency for the rate of employment to be higher than the rate of productivity, which cannot be tolerated for an extended period without the danger of disruption.

In the opinion of the Federal Executive Council president, another problem lies in the high level of investment expenditure and all that it involves: "Over heated" competition, pressure on prices and inflation. After 1974-75, characterized by its high level of inflation, which reached 25 percent, in 1976 inflation was reduced to approximately 9 percent. However, in 1977 it increased to 13.5 percent and last year it reached almost 14.5 percent.

Asked to explain, among other things, the action program of the Federal Executive Council in the struggle against inflation and greater productivity, Djuranovic pointed out that we are a developing country, but at the same time also a country which has created a considerable production potential and entered into powerful trade exchange with foreign countries. Now it is necessary to harmonize the intensity of development with the rate of growth.

It is necessary to strengthen the qualitative side of this growth and all other elements on which productivity, greater efficiency and greater economy in business operations depend. Thus, we are creating conditions for reducing the rate of inflation. A high rate of inflation in fact devalues the results of work, Veselin Djuranovic said. Of course, in our country this rate will be higher than in developed countries simply because we are a developing country which still requires dynamic economic growth, Djuranovic said.

The Federal Executive Council president insisted during the conversation that the discussions on stabilization should not be limited exclusively to problems of prices and inflation. "We who considered these questions and advocated them in the proposed resolution considered that the basic issues we were faced with was the weakening of the material basis of self-management." During the period 1971-1977, the funds of the basic organizations of associated labor were substantially weakened. In Djuranovic's opinion, the essential reason for the instability in our economic trends and socioeconomic relations lies in the weakening of the accumulation funds of the organizations of associated labor. The strengthening of the material basis of self-management must therefore represent the central point of action in this and forthcoming years, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized.

Prof Dr Dragomir Fojnic, chairman of the Federal Economic Council, was asked to explain the contribution made by economic science to the policy of stabilization and the country's entire development. He provided data to illustrate the place of economic science in our development and stabilization policy.

In this context, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized that there are two key areas in the implementation of the stabilization policy: Harmonization on all aspects of expenditure with the growth of social product and increased income through greater productivity, economy and efficiency of business operations. Both are important--for creating more room for increased accumulation and for our economic relations with foreign countries. "In this there is no room for low productivity and high prices," Djuranovic said. He added that this is also important from the point of view of insuring equal relations in world trade.

Tonight's program also dealt with another very topical question. Dr Lazar Ljubisa, general director of "JUGEL", attributed the present situation regarding the supply of electricity to insufficient investments in the period 1971-1975 which amounted to only 16.6 percent of total industrial investments. In the last 3 years, investments increased to 22 and 24 percent, but this was still not enough to solve the problems. Another reason for the present situation, according to Ljubisa, lies in the greatly increased consumption of electricity, especially by large consumers. Every 7 years the consumption of electricity in Yugoslavia doubles and in this respect our country occupies one of the first places in Europe. However, the per capita consumption puts it at the bottom together with Portugal, Turkey and Albania.

In the first part of tonight's program, Veselin Djuranovic also spoke about some problems of territorial development in Yugoslavia. With the exception of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, he considered that the results achieved in the development of the insufficiently developed republics are worth noting. The average rate of growth in the undeveloped republics is slightly above the average Yugoslav rate, while the rate of growth in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is considerably below this. In the first quarter of this year, an analysis will be made of the reasons which contribute to this, Djuranovic said.

The Federal Executive Council president also insisted on the critical analysis of self-management relations as specified by the law on associated labor and other systemic solutions.

In his opinion, the weakest point in the implementation of systemic solutions lies in the transformation of economic relations with foreign countries. Very little has been done in this field. The same can be said for the processes of transformation in the field of banking.

Djuranovic also said that two new legal texts will be adopted this year: The law on the bases of the system of social self-managing planning and the law on the social control of prices. The elaboration of the first is coming to an end and it is likely that the law will be adopted in the first half of 1979, while the second law will be adopted later because a considerable number of questions must still be thoroughly considered. In this context, the Federal Executive Council president said that the present medium-term plan was adopted before the law on the system of self-managing social planning and that, because of this, it contained the weaknesses of the old system of planning and relations. The new medium-term plan, adopted on the basis of the new law on the system, will represent a most important step forward in the efforts to enable associated labor to make decisions in the entire sphere of its reproduction.

Speaking in conclusion on the international circumstances of the struggle for economic stabilization in the country, Djuranovic expressed the opinion that the volume of Yugoslav trade with the Western countries might be somewhat smaller owing to the situation of "no recession, no crisis." We are in fact faced with rather strong phenomena of protectionism and regional and national isolation that makes the penetration of foreign markets more difficult. We have, therefore, an even greater obligation as regards increased productivity, quality of products and prices as the essential conditions for our competitiveness on the world market.

After the introductory part of the "free Wednesday" program, Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, and other participants in the program answered viewers' questions.

FINANCE SECRETARY EXPLAINS FISCAL POLICY FOR 1979

LD172135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The prospects for the implementation of the aims of the economic resolution for this year are better than were expected toward the end of last year. Industrial production in 1978 increased by 8.7 percent compared with 1977, while the deficit in foreign trade amounted to about $1.1 billion, which is less than expected. This was emphasized today by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, who spoke to journalists about the main points of the work and activity program of this secretariat.

Speaking about the secretariat's approach to the elaboration of the program, Petar Kostic emphasized that every measure and action will be thoroughly verified not only from the point of view of its necessity and function but also in view of its economic and self-management content. Special attention will be paid to the long-term effect of measures pertaining to the system which are designed to encourage favorable trends, and not just to the measures which will only produce quick results. In the elaboration of the program of measures and actions for the implementation of the economic resolution, the secretariat is also striving to reduce the number of laws and regulations, internal directives and acts following the adoption of laws, which are numerous, in order to alleviate, Petar Kostic said, the burden of the "legal brains trust in the organizations of associated labor."

In the forthcoming period, Petar Kostic said, the secretariat will thoroughly investigate the reasons for the indebtedness of the economy. Apart from noting and listing the reasons for this situation, the secretariat will propose solutions on how to reduce this indebtedness. The function of bank interest rates in particular will be examined.

The Federal Secretariat for Finance believes that banks should return the difference they obtained between the active and passive interest rates to the organizations of associated labor, placing it in their transfer accounts and not merely increasing their bank deposits by this difference, as some banks did last year and intend to do this year.

The conditions for consumer credits will not be changed at the beginning of this year, Petar Kostic emphasized. Such changes, however, are possible if the market situation changes substantially, which is not the case at present--that is, when domestic demand becomes so "overheated" that it is necessary to increase the credit interest rates and reduce the repayment periods.

The effect of the new law on foreign exchange dealings and credit relations with foreign countries will be particularly investigated. The law has only been in effect for about a year and it has been noted that its provisions concerning the merging of foreign exchange have not been observed, which negatively affects the foreign exchange earnings themselves. This year, Kostic said, the position of the republics and provinces in the united foreign exchange balance of payments of Yugoslavia will be fully applied. It is expected that an agreement will be reached on participation in the foreign capital markets, and an action will also be undertaken to pay off, ahead of time, debts with foreign creditors, with whom we have such an agreement, by taking out new loans on more favorable terms, as some other countries are also doing at the moment.

The work program of the secretariat also envisages a review of our legislation which regulates joint capital investments and also the practice of insuring the greater attraction of these investments.

The secretariat is preparing an analysis of the financing of the federation, of the distribution of income, taxation policy and the program designed to reduce the financing of the federal budget deficit. The work of this federal department will also be devoted in the forthcoming period to the reduction of inflation within tolerable limits and to the strengthening of the dinar.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETS

LD171946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Over the past 3 years, the realization of civil protection has been more intensive than in any other period of the development of our defense and protection system. This statement was made at today's constitutive session of the Coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SWAPY Federal Conference Presidium, which was chaired by Col Gen Dane Petkovski.

It was stated at the session that by its overall social activity the Socialist Alliance has contributed to the realization of a high degree of unity in understanding the essence and function of civil protection, and that working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor, local communities and sociopolitical communities are increasingly becoming the genuine factors in civil protection affairs. Through these developments civil protection is gaining its true meaning and content.

In spite of the results achieved in the work and activity of the Socialist Alliance in the building and development of civil protection, numerous weaknesses have come to light. The Socialist Alliance, it was stated today, has still not embraced, as far as civil protection affairs are concerned, the broadest circles of people, in particular those living in rural areas, certain young people, a large number of women, unemployed and retired people. It is therefore essential that there be greater commitment to involve these people.

The basic directions of further activity were pointed out in today's discussion. With its everyday political action in the basic cells of society, in the local community and in organizations of associated labor, stressed Maj Gen Mile Mandic, secretary of the Federal Civil Protection Federation, the Socialist Alliance must continue to struggle to create conditions for working people and citizens to realize their rights and duties in the sphere of civil protection. It is essential, he said, that the appropriate civil protection content be integrated into the entire system of education and upbringing. In order for the set tasks to be achieved, the Socialist Alliance must realize to a greater extent than before the coordination of sociopolitical and social organizations' activities in the realization of civil protection in the local community, in organizations of associated labor and in the community, and also in broader sociopolitical communities.

On this occasion the operating procedure of work and the committee's work plan for 1979 were adopted. The draft work program of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection was also debated today.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SUBNOR COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD172032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Guided by the stances of the League of Communists, the constitution and the law on all-people's defense and social self-protection, the veterans of the national liberation war and their organizations, together with other sociopolitical organizations and self-management organs, directly and constantly participate in an active manner in the creation and implementation of the jointly determined programs and tasks in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the local communities and in the units and organs of all-people's defense and territorial defense. Using their rich experience from the national liberation war, the veterans are especially engaged in passing on this experience to the young, in educating the young members of all-people's defense and territorial defense, in fostering the shining traditions of the national liberation struggle, in the strengthening of brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness, and in promoting comradeship and other virtues which endowed the fighters of the national liberation and partisan army.

Making this positive assessment, the Presidium of Bosnia-Hercegovina's Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR], which met in Sarajevo under the chairmanship of Ahmet Sehovic, chairman of the republic committee, also stressed the abundance of complex tasks and forms of all-people's defense and social self-protection which offer the membership and organizations in the forthcoming period even greater possibilities for even more responsible, organized and massive participation in the concrete tasks on this plane.

The forthcoming tasks of the veterans' organization of Bosnia-Hercegovina include the further development of political responsibility and vigilance in the struggle against antisocialist forces and all other hostile tendencies and their champions; and the development and strengthening of the socialist self-managing and delegate system as the basic precondition for the successful consolidation and constant preparation of the membership for uninterupted socialisation in nationwide defense matters.

It was emphasized at this meeting that the work programs of the veterans' associations in the local communities and basic organizations of associated labor, as well as of the republican committee, must be concrete and clear in order to use the experience and expertise at the disposal of this organization in the most rational manner.

In order to insure the efficacy and successful performance of the tasks, the Presidium of the republican committee of SUBNOR of Bosnia-Hercegovina today determined corresponding conclusions on these questions and adopted relevant documents. The meeting also decided on the material to be discussed by the republican committee at the end of this month.

UNESCO OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON DUBROVNIK COMMISSION MEETING

LD171810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 17 (TANJUG)--A journalist must be committed when the strengthening of peace and international understanding, and human rights, or racialism, apartheid and any warmongering are concerned, stated Mustafa Masmoudi, Tunisia's permanent delegate to UNESCO and chairman of the non-aligned intergovernmental coordinating committee for information, in an interview to the Yugoslav daily BORBA.

In rejecting the bourgeois thesis of politically non-committed journalism, Masmoudi said this principle in all its parts is contained in UNESCO's declaration on mass media, one of the sources of discussion of the UNESCO commission for study of communication problems at its recent meeting in Dubrovnik. Masmoudi also expressed the view that in their future action towards establishing a new international order in information, the non-aligned and other developing countries should work on better defining the principles of freedom of expression.

Masmoudi linked the efforts for a new information order with the efforts for new economic relations in the world, as also Professor Gamal al-'Utayfi, of Cairo University, in his statement to the Belgrade daily. This former Egyptian minister of information described the UNESCO declaration as important because, he said, for the first time an explicit compilation of standards acceptable to many countries was reached at the international level. Its principles, he added, constitute a major step forward towards working out and adopting a single international code of ethics for journalists.

Professor al-'Utayfi noted that because of the developed countries' monopoly in the sphere of information, developing countries constantly bring in foreign systems of value. The developing countries can only surmount their subservient position by strengthening cooperation among themselves and pressing for a new information order.

Boobli George Verghese, an Indian journalist and former editor of the Hindustan TIMES who also attended the UNESCO commission meeting in Dubrovnik, thinks that the struggle for the new information order will be a long one. He described the UNESCO document discussed in Dubrovnik as an important stride towards building a new order in information.

In his statement to BORBA, the Yugoslav member of the UNESCO commission, publicist Bogdan Obolnik, stressed the need for democratizing communication in the world. In his view, the declaration on mass communication adopted at the recent UNESCO assembly has virtually put an end to doubts as to whether a generally valid code of ethics in this sphere can be reached, in view of the different political and ideological commitments in the present-day world.

NONALINED COUNTRIES TO ESTABLISH RESEARCH, INFORMATION SYSTEM

AU162053 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] The first meeting of the group of coordinators of the nonalined countries to establish their own research and information system will be held in Belgrade from 23 to 25 January.

In addition to representatives of the countries acting as coordinators--India, Peru, Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia--experts from at least 11 other member countries of the nonalined movement will attend this meeting. "The aim of establishing this system is to free the nonalined and other developing countries of the present, nearly complete dependence on the research capacities of the developed countries and moreover, to develop forms and methods of research and exchange of information in accordance with their own needs and interests. The fact is that the research-information materials of, for instance, the Western countries and their groups, such as is the case with the OECD analyses, are conceived so as to serve their interests and to explain their positions in the dialog between the industrially developed world and the developing countries."

The research and information system which will be adopted in Belgrade will be open to all nonalined developing countries. It is planned that this system should include the scientific research institutes and centers of the interested countries. A consortium of seven institutes will be included on behalf of Yugoslavia. This consortium is also the direct organizer of this first meeting of the founders of the research and information system of the nonalined and other developing countries.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO PROFESSOR--Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of the Republic with Gold Wreath to Dr Tatomir Andjelic, president of the Federation of Astronautic and Rocket Organizations of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the federation's 25th anniversary. This high award, which will be presented to Professor Andjelic in the near future at a special celebration to mark the 25th anniversary of the Federation of Astronautic and Rocket Organizations, has been given for special services in the field of public activity contributing to the overall progress of the country. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD]

OIL REFINERIES IN DIFFICULTIES--Belgrade--The majority of oil refineries in the country have insufficient reproduction material to produce motor oil, industrial oil, "mountain" oil [planinsko ulje], base oil, grease and antifreeze. Representatives of oil refineries have therefore formed in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy a working group which will draw up a balance sheet of needs of this material. The balance sheet will help to envisage how much reproduction material can be acquired in the country and how much needs to be imported. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Belgrade--According to preliminary statistical reports Yugoslav industrial production last year was up 8.7 percent from 1977. All branches of industry worked better last year with the exception of production in the nonmetal industry, in shipbuilding and in tobacco growing and processing. Highest growth rates were noted in coal production (23 percent), in machine building (18 percent), in feed production (17 percent), and in production of electrical machines and equipment (15 percent), etc. Industrial production went up in all republics and provinces: 10.2 percent in Montenegro and Macedonia, 9 percent in Bosnia and Hercegovina, 8.6 percent in Serbia, 8.4 percent in Slovenia and 8.2 percent in Croatia. In Vojvodina production went up 7.3 percent and in Kosovo 1.8 percent. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD]

DRUGS CONFISCATED--In 1978 the Yugoslav customs authorities at the Gradina border crossing point near Dimitrovgrad on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border found and confiscated from smugglers a total of more than 1,800 kg of narcotics, including 662 kg of narcotics confiscated in December alone. In 1978 the Gradina customs officials also caught heroin smugglers for the first time: 51 kg of heroin were confiscated from nine smugglers.

[Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 79 p 16 AU]